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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912.

Charles Johnson does not believe in  
being his brother Jack's keeper.Felix Diaz once was a popular hero.  
Now he's a goner.Jack Johnson is to lose his gilded  
Chicago saloon on Nov. 1. There will  
be no joking unconfined.Lieut. Becker's attorney has missed  
his calling. He ought to be a cam-  
paign orator.Col. Roosevelt is gaining strength  
rapidly and will soon be able to again  
join that hat in the ring.The Mexican federalists marched right  
into Vera Cruz, captured Felix Diaz,  
and marched right out again.Oronce, however, is still safe. He  
who fights and runs away lives to  
fight another day.Notwithstanding all the noise in the  
states, Colonel Goethals keeps right on  
digging.Now we know why old General Diaz  
refused to go back to Mexico and join  
his nephew in the uprising against  
Madero.Now that it has been shown that  
Lieutenant Becker was merely a vic-  
tim of circumstances, perhaps it can  
be demonstrated that Jack Johnson  
is a desirable citizen.Woodrow Wilson is a man of the  
orbs but not a man of experience in  
public affairs. He is not in touch  
with the people and his candidacy  
creates little enthusiasm.During long years of wise legisla-  
tion combined with statesmanlike  
conduct of our national affairs, the  
Republican party built up our man-  
ufactures, stimulated trade, employed  
our labor, gave ready markets to our  
farmers, and brought prosperity to  
the whole people. It has a record of  
achievement and at no time in its his-  
tory has that achievement been more  
replete with progressive deeds of gen-  
eral benefit than during the past few  
years under the administration of  
William Howard Taft.President Taft does not understand  
how to play to the galleries. He has  
no desire to do it. It is foreign to  
his nature. He does know how to  
frame up and advocate constructive  
legislation for the good of the people.  
He is the kind of man that the nation  
needs at this time to give it a wise  
and able administration of public  
affairs. The thoughtful voters of  
this country understand and appre-  
ciate the situation, and will vote ac-  
cordingly.It was mainly the obstinate persis-  
tence of Mr. Underwood of Alabama,  
in holding his delegates and refusing  
to join the movement to Champ Clark,  
that prevented the nomination of  
Clark, and brought about that of Wil-  
son at Baltimore. And now it ap-  
pears that Underwood's campaign for  
the nomination was hampered by  
Thomas F. Ryan, so that Wilson in-  
directly owes his nomination to Ryan,  
through Underwood. To be consis-  
tent, Wilson ought now to repudiate  
Underwood, or demand that he return  
the money contributed by one who is  
known as a leading representative of  
"the interests." As matters stand,  
Wilson owes his nomination to the  
quintessence of the very "interests,"  
so ostentatiously denounced by his  
chief backer, Col. Bryan, at the Demo-  
cratic convention.

## SHORT CUTS MUST BE FOUND.

Berlin cables tell of desperate eco-  
nomic conditions confronting the  
people of Germany, owing to the high  
prices of the necessities of life. A  
similar situation is said to exist in  
England.The American tariff and the Ameri-  
can trusts cannot be blamed in these  
cases. Evidently there are other  
causes for the high cost of living when  
the phenomena are observable pretty  
much everywhere in the civilized  
world. It is the universality of the  
condition that causes economists to  
look for universal causes.

Beyond question the underproduc-

tion of necessities is one cause. In-  
timately connected with this is the  
heavy cost of distribution. The sys-  
tem of distribution that have grown  
up in modern times are such as to  
put a heavy tax on the consumer. The  
great problem of today is to bring  
the producer and the consumer into  
closer communication. There must be  
short cuts across lots that will help  
both.

## LOWER PRICES PROMISED.

The announcement that the cost  
of high prices has been passed, made  
as a result of investigations carried  
on by the United States department  
of agriculture, is very welcome, for  
it means that the prosperity of the  
country will be ever more apparent  
in the near future than it is at the  
present time and that all will bene-  
fit from it to a greater extent provid-  
ed no change in the conditions that  
make for prosperity comes about in  
the meantime.Not the United States alone but the  
entire world has been facing a period  
of high prices. The high cost of liv-  
ing has, as President Taft points out,  
and as has been frequently shown be-  
fore, been much more severe and has  
caused much more hardship abroad  
than in this country. Great indus-  
trial disturbances in England, France  
and Germany have shown how those  
countries suffered from it. Fortu-  
nately the general prosperity here has  
been high and high prices have been  
less serious for the consumer.Now that the cost has been passed  
will come a gradual decline in prices.  
With a continuance of the present  
prosperity that has come about under  
Republican policies and the protec-  
tive tariff the lot of the average con-  
sumer promises to be better than ever  
before in the history of the country.

## HOW ABOUT IT?

Whitney Watkins' statements on the  
tonnage tax are not reassuring. He  
has not said just what he would do  
if elected governor and a tonnage tax  
bill came to him for his approval or  
veto. Instead he has contented him-  
self with saying that the tonnage tax  
is a dead issue and that he does not  
believe it will come up in the legis-  
lature again. He gives as his reason  
the increase in the value of iron lands  
by the Finley valuation. If the issue  
does come up again he is quoted as  
saying he would try to secure the ap-  
pointment of a non-partisan commis-  
sion to make another valuation. But  
this is not satisfactory to the voters  
of the upper peninsula as Mr. Wat-  
kins will find out before he has spent  
many days in this section of the state.The voters will be content only with  
a definite answer right to the point.  
It must be either for or against a  
specific tax on copper and iron and  
other mineral products. He must be  
as outspoken on this question as both  
Mr. Musselman and Mr. Ferris, his op-  
ponents for governor. Both of these  
gentlemen have come out emphatically  
against a tonnage tax and each has  
announced he will veto it if it comes  
to him in his official capacity as gov-  
ernor.The voters have not forgotten that  
Mr. Watkins, as a member of the  
state senate, voted for a tonnage tax  
in the last session of the legislature,  
and they will not now be willing to  
accept his statement that it is a dead  
issue. It is believed with good reason  
that the rural members of the legis-  
lature will make a determined effort  
in the next session to get a tonnage  
tax bill through, and the voters of the  
upper peninsula do not intend to sup-  
port a man for governor who will not  
come out definitely and state he is  
against such legislation. It will be  
useless for Mr. Watkins to attempt to  
belound the matter and lead the voters  
astray by a roundabout statement of  
intentions.It is just as easy to say "yes" or  
"no" to the question: "Are you for a  
tonnage tax?" Repeating about the bush  
won't do Mr. Watkins. You must  
come right out and state what you  
will do with such a bill in the event  
the legislature passes the measure and  
you are governor.

## "THIS IS MY 55TH BIRTHDAY."

The Earl of Essex, head of one of  
the most illustrious of English fami-  
lies, was born October 24, 1857, and  
succeeded to the title upon the death  
of his grandfather in 1892. The fam-  
ily name is Capell. The first Lord  
Capell was beheaded by the follow-  
ers of Cromwell for his loyalty to  
Charles I. Another ancestor, Sir Giles  
was knighted for his valor in the  
French wars by Henry VIII. The  
present Lord Essex received a mili-  
tary education and for many years  
served as an officer in the Grenadier  
Guards. To Americans he is perhaps  
best known as the husband of the  
beautiful Countess of Essex, who be-  
fore her marriage was Miss Adele  
Grant, daughter of Beach Grant of  
New York.James S. Sherman, vice president  
of the United States, 57 years old to-  
day.Signor Franco Leon, noted Italian  
composer, 48 years old today.

Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, 25

GUBERNATORIAL  
CANDIDATE LISTList of Those in the Twenty-Nine  
State ElectionsChicago, Ill., Oct. 24.—In the elec-  
tions one week from next Tuesday  
twenty-nine states will elect governors.  
In addition to other officials, Arkansas,  
Georgia, Maine and Vermont elected  
their governors earlier in the present  
year. In Alabama, Arizona, California,  
Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mis-  
sissippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New  
Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsyl-  
vania, Virginia and Wyoming the pre-  
sent executives held over until next  
year or later.The states that will elect governors  
on November 5, with the candidates  
named by the several parties for the  
office, are as follows:Colorado—Democratic, E. M. Am-  
mons; Republican, Clifford C. Parks;  
Progressive, Philip R. Stewart; Social-  
ist, Charles A. Abbotson.Connecticut—Democratic, Simeon E.  
Rudwin; Republican, John P. Stud-  
ley; Progressive, Herbert Knox Smith;  
Socialist, S. E. Neaseley.Delaware—Democratic, Thomas M.  
McGowan; Republican, Charles R.  
Maler; Progressive, George B. Hen-  
son; Socialist, N. L. Reorick; Prohibi-  
tion, John Heyd.Florida—Democratic, Park Tramm-  
mell; Progressive, William C. Hodges;  
Prohibition, James W. Piskam.Idaho—Democratic, James H. Haw-  
ley; Republican, John M. Haines; Pro-  
gressive, L. A. Colontz; Prohibition,  
Emmett E. Nichol.Illinois—Democratic, Edward F.  
Dunne; Republican, Charles S. De-  
neen; Progressive, Frank H. Funk;  
Socialist, John C. Kennedy; Prohibi-  
tion, Edwin R. Worrell.Indiana—Democratic, Samuel M.  
Hildston; Republican, Winfield T. Dar-  
win; Progressives, Albert J. Beveridge;  
Socialist, Stephen M. Reynolds; Prohibi-  
tion, W. H. Hickman.Iowa—Democratic, E. G. Dunn; Re-  
publican, George W. Clarke; Progres-  
sive, John L. Stevens; Socialist, L. S.  
McGrillis; Prohibition, E. Durant  
Jones.Kansas—Democratic, George H.  
Hodges; Republican, Arthur Capper;  
Socialist, G. W. Kiehnge; Prohibition,  
Earl R. De Jay.Massachusetts—Democratic, Eugene  
N. Fess; Republican, Joseph Walker;  
Progressive, Charles S. Bird; Socialist,  
James F. Carey; Prohibition, Frank N.  
Hend.Michigan—Democratic, Woodbridge  
N. Ferris; Republican, Amos S. Mus-  
selman; Progressive, L. Whitney Wat-  
kins; Socialist, James Hoogerhyde;  
Prohibition, J. D. Leland.Minnesota—Democratic, P. M. Ri-  
gdal; Republican, A. O. Eberhart; Pro-  
gressive, P. V. Collins; Socialist, David  
Morgan; Prohibition, E. E. Lobeck.Missouri—Democratic, William S.  
Cawder; Republican, John C. McKin-  
ley; Progressive, Albert D. Norton;  
Socialist, William A. Ward; Prohibi-  
tion, Charles F. Stokes.Montana—Democratic, Sam W. Ste-  
wart; Republican, Harry L. Wilson;  
Progressive, Frank J. Edwards; So-  
cialist, Lewis J. Duncan.Nebraska—Democratic, J. H. More-  
head; Republican, Chester H. Aldrich;  
Socialist, C. J. Wright.New Hampshire—Democratic, Sam-  
uel D. Felker; Republican, Franklin  
Widener; Progressive, Winston  
Churchill; Socialist, W. H. Wilkins;  
Prohibition, A. H. Merrill.New York—Democratic, William  
Sulzer; Republican, John E. Hodges;  
Progressive, Oscar S. Straus; Socialist,  
Charles Edward Russell; Prohibition,  
T. Alexander McNichol.North Carolina—Democratic, Locke  
Craig; Republican, Thomas Settle;  
Progressive, Zeb A. Walker; Socialist,  
H. E. Hodges.North Dakota—Democratic, P. O.  
Hollstrom; Republican, L. B. Hanna;  
Progressive, W. D. Sweet; Socialist,  
Albert E. Beven, Jr.Ohio—Democratic, James M. Cox;  
Republican, R. B. Brown; Progressive,  
Arthur L. Garford; Socialist, C. E.  
Ruttenberg; Prohibition, Daniel E.  
Poling.Rhode Island—Democratic, Theodore  
F. Greene; Republican, Abram J. Pot-  
ter; Progressive, Alfred H. Humes;  
Socialist, S. H. Fassell; Prohibition,  
Willis W. White.South Carolina—Democratic, Cole L.  
Eledge; Socialist, R. B. Britton.South Dakota—Democratic, Edward  
S. Johnson; Republican, Frank M.  
Byrne; Socialist, Samuel Lovett; Prohibi-  
tion, O. W. Butterfield.Tennessee—Democratic, Benton Mc-  
Millin; Republican, Ben W. Hooper.  
Texas—Democratic, Oscar B. Col-  
quhitt; Republican, C. W. Johnson;  
Progressive, Ed. C. Laasater; Socialist,  
Roddin Andrew; Prohibition, Andrew  
J. Houston.Washington—Democratic, Ernest Lin-  
ter; Republican, M. E. Hay; Progres-  
sive, Robert T. Hodges; Socialist, Miss  
Anna Agnes Maley; Prohibition,  
George W. Silver.West Virginia—Democratic, William  
H. Thompson; Republican, H. D. Hat-  
field; Socialist, Walter B. Hilton; Pro-  
hibition, J. Goodie Jackson.Wisconsin—Democratic, J. C. Karel;  
Republican, Francis E. McGovern; So-  
cial Democratic, Carl D. Thompson;  
Prohibition, Charles L. Hill.The invention of a flame derived  
from electric energy that will not give  
off heat is claimed by a French sci-  
entist who is keeping the details secret.Electric food and water heaters are  
said to increase hen's egg laying pow-  
ers and to prevent poultry diseases  
due to cold food.Cabbage \$1.00 per 100 pounds at  
Avelin's. (Advertisement.)

## DANGER THAT WAS ESCAPED.

What Would Have Happened If Tariff  
Bills Were O. K.'d.Congressman E. J. Hill is one of the  
greatest, if not the greatest, tariff ex-  
perts in the United States. He rep-  
resents Fairfield county, Connecticut,  
in congress, and he has recently pub-  
lished a startling document in which  
he shows the effect the Democratic  
tariff bills passed during the recent  
session of congress and vetoed by  
President Taft, would have had upon  
these industries if enacted into law.  
He lists the factories in alphabetical  
order and shows in connection with  
each one just the percentage of re-  
duction in the duty upon the article  
which it manufactures. The showing  
fills four pages of a newspaper and it  
has not only awakened Connecticut to  
a shuddering realization of the dan-  
ger it has escaped, but it has aroused  
all New England to the menace of a  
Democratic victory.Mr. Hill shows beyond question that  
if these Democratic bills had passed  
practically every industry in his dis-  
trict and in the entire state of Con-  
necticut would have been put upon  
a free trade basis and a very large  
proportion of them would have been  
obliged to close their doors. Manu-  
facturers from all over the country  
who have seen this exhibit are writ-  
ing to Mr. Hill to thank him for mak-  
ing it and to tell him that they had  
no idea how near to extinction they  
had been. They had not realized the  
deadly menace to their industries  
which was hidden in the Democratic  
tariff bills and they had not realized  
the immeasurable debt they owe to  
President Taft for vetoing them. One  
correspondent from Delaware writes  
that Congressman Hill's disclosures  
had "set the state on fire," and that  
it is hardly too strong a term to use to  
describe the intense interest aroused.Another article which has produced al-  
most as startling an effect upon those  
to whom it was immediately address-  
ed as that of Congressman Hill, is an  
editorial in the "American Sheep  
Breeder." This editorial calls atten-  
tion to the fact that neither Colonel  
Roosevelt nor Professor Wilson made  
any reply whatever when asked what  
their attitude would be on the ques-  
tion of protection to the wool indus-  
try, while President Taft answered by  
wire, calling attention to his veto of  
the wool bill and the expression of  
opinion which he gave in that veto.The editorial very properly draws  
the inference from the silence of the  
Bull Moose and Democratic candidates  
that the wool industry need not hope  
for any consideration at their hands  
and it quotes the message of President  
Taft to show that he realizes the ab-  
solute necessity of protection in order  
that the industry may prosper, and  
that so long as he is in the White  
House no free wool bill can become a  
law.The "American Sheep Breeder"  
goes to many thousands men engaged  
in the sheep industry and it is not in  
any sense a political newspaper. It  
is devoted to the interests of the  
sheep industry, however, and its ex-  
pression of editorial opinion that  
President Taft and the Republican  
party alone can be trusted to safe-  
guard that industry can hardly fail  
to concentrate upon the Republican  
ticket the vote of all those vitally in-  
terested in that industry.The Democratic managers realize  
the deep-seated distrust toward their  
party which exists on account of its  
attitude on the tariff question and are  
trying desperately to make it appear  
that the tariff plank in their platform  
does not really mean so very much.  
They plead that the Democratic pro-  
gram would be to reduce the tariff  
gradually so as not to disturb busi-  
ness, with the idea that ultimately  
the country could reach a free trade  
basis by easy stages—which is like  
the old story about gradually reduc-  
ing the feed which is given to your  
horses until by dint of habit he learns  
to do without any feed at all.But the country will not be deciev-  
ed. The country knows perfectly well  
that Democratic victory would mean  
a long period of tariff agitation with  
nothing certain except that in the end  
hills would be passed under which  
there would inevitably be enormous  
importations of foreign products with  
corresponding contraction and stagna-  
tion of domestic trade and manufac-  
ture. The country did not fail to take  
note of the tariff revision bills passed  
by the present Democratic congress  
under the boast that they did not con-  
tain a line of protection. The coun-  
try knows that but for the courage-  
ous vetoes of President Taft those  
ruinous Democratic measures would  
now be on the statute books and in  
all probability the industries affected  
by them would be languishing and  
thousands of men out of work.It is the knowledge of these facts  
that is responsible for the strong and  
steady drift toward Taft that is re-  
ported from all sections of the coun-  
try and that is the forecast of a  
sweeping Republican victory.

## Cheese Fingers.

Cut up into small shreds four ounces  
of cheddar cheese, free from rind, put  
in a pan with one ounce butter and a  
teaspoonful of milk. Season with  
pepper and a very little salt and stir  
till melted and cream like. Cut three  
or four triscuits into halves, heat  
them well and butter them and range  
them on a hot dish or on plates and  
pour the melted cheese mixture over  
carefully and serve with the salad.

## Bread Crumb Biscuit.

Soak one pint of dry bread crumbs  
in one pint of sour milk for half an  
hour. Add one-half teaspoon of soda  
and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Mix  
one-fourth cup of shortening and one  
cup of flour in which is sifted one-  
half teaspoon of baking powder, then  
add to the crumbs. Use more flour  
if not stiff enough to handle easily.  
Roll out, cut with biscuit cutter and  
bake in hot oven. Maple sugar or  
syrup is fine on these.

## CONCERNING PANICS.

Democratic Legislation Responsible  
For Distress in 1893.With an audacity which can only be  
explained by the desperate situation  
which makes a resort to even the  
most improbable of theories a polit-  
ical necessity, the Democratic cam-  
paign text book charges the Republi-  
can party with responsibility for the  
panic of 1893 and the hard times that  
ensued. "The Republicans have been  
trying to make the country believe,"  
says the text book, "that the panic of  
1893 was brought about by the Demo-  
cratic bill which was passed in 1894."  
And then the text book writer pro-  
ceeds to make merry over the absurd-  
ity of charging an effect in one year  
to a cause that did not transpire until  
the year after.Well, here are the facts: The last  
year of the Harrison administration,  
1892, was the most prosperous the  
country had enjoyed up to that time.  
Labor was fully employed, capital was  
actively seeking investment, and the  
farmers were getting a good price for  
a big crop. So far as industrial and  
commercial conditions were concern-  
ed, there was not a cloud in the sky.  
Republican speakers and newspapers  
tried to persuade the people that they  
should let well enough alone and that  
Democratic success might bring dis-  
aster. But they would not listen. The  
prices of some things were pretty  
high. The Democrats declared it was  
because of the high tariff and prom-  
ised that if put into power they would  
revise the tariff "in the interest of the  
plain people." There was little ex-  
pectation throughout the country that  
Harrison would be defeated, and busi-  
ness boomed right up to election day.  
But Harrison was defeated.

## How the Panic Came.

And then what happened? Why, in-  
stantly, men who had money which  
they were about to invest locked it up  
in the vaults and said "We will just  
wait a while to see what happens."  
Manufacturers engaged in producing  
protected articles, realizing that as  
soon as the Democratic congress could  
get at it their protection would be  
reduced, immediately began to cut  
their output to current demands. Who  
could blame them for refusing to go  
ahead and pile their warehouses full  
of goods which might have to be sold  
in competition with similar products  
made in countries where the factory  
wage scale was one-half or one-fourth  
of the factory wage scale which they  
had been paying? Jobbers and whole-  
salers cut their orders to the manu-  
facturers in the same way and for the  
same reason. Retailers all over the  
country bought their supplies from day  
to day, fearing to be caught with  
high-priced goods when the low-priced  
flood came.And so it happened that although  
the Wilson bill was not actually passed  
until late in 1894 the panic began  
the day after the election in 1892. It  
was not what the Democratic presi-  
dent and congress had done, but what  
everybody knew they intended  
to do that wrought the havoc. Indeed,  
if the Wilson bill could have been  
passed the day Cleveland was inaugu-  
rated the damage to the country would  
have been far less than that which  
actually occurred.

## The Danger of Uncertainty.

This country is big enough and rich  
enough and resourceful enough to ad-  
just itself to nearly any tariff law, no  
matter how bad it may be, if it only  
knows what it is. But during all the  
long months of debate over the bill  
the business of the country was, as it  
were, hung up in the air. It men-  
had known that the duty on articles in  
which they were interested was to be  
reduced ten per cent, they could have  
figured accordingly. If they had  
known the duty was to be reduced 50  
per cent, or 100 per cent, they would  
have had some basis upon which to  
adjust themselves. But they did not  
know what the reduction would be,  
so they had absolutely no basis upon  
which to do their figuring. They sim-  
ply had to wait and wait and wait,  
keeping just as close to shore as they  
possibly could until the long agony  
was over. That is the analysis of the  
panic from 1892 to 1897, and no mat-  
ter how vigorously the Democratic  
text book may dispute it, it cannot  
deny or refute it.

## Two Kinds of Panics.

There is some reason, of course,  
why the unthinking should charge the  
responsibility for the panic of 1897  
upon the Republican party, because  
that party was in power when the  
panic occurred. But it is to be re-  
membered that there are two kinds of  
panics, one due to loss of confidence  
in measures and the other due to loss  
of confidence in men. A political  
party is justly chargeable with a busi-  
ness disturbance due to bad measures  
or the fear of bad measures; but it is  
not chargeable with responsibility for  
a disturbance brought about by the  
conduct of men. It was the fear of  
injurious legislation that brought upon  
the country the disaster of 1893-7.  
And therefore these disasters are  
chargeable to the Democratic party.  
But the money stringency of 1897 was  
due absolutely to the frenzied finan-  
ciering of a group of men operating  
entirely outside of politics and hav-  
ing no connection whatever with the  
government. It was nowhere charged  
that the panic of 1897 was brought  
about either by legislation which the  
Republican party had enacted or that  
it was threatening to pass. Neither  
then nor at any time since then has  
any Republican measure been charged  
with having brought it about, and the  
only new legislation which was de-  
manded as the outcome of it was the  
emergency currency law, the need of  
which had never before been demon-  
strated so plainly, and which was  
promptly passed.These are the facts in relation to  
the panics of 1893-7 and of 1897. That  
Democratic legislation was directly  
responsible for the former cannot be  
successfully denied. That Republi-  
can legislation was responsible, di-  
rectly or indirectly, for the latter can  
not be successfully maintained.

TRY A NEWS WANT AD.

What Does a Change  
Mean For YOU?With our abundant crops and prosperity in all lines of busi-  
ness in the country, our farmers, our laborers, and our business  
men are going to think twice before voting for a change in the  
Republican management of our national affairs. The following  
wise words of Chairman Hill, of the national republican commit-  
tee, are worth pondering over by the voter:Two groups of zealous politicians are crying to the country  
for a change in our national administration.They want to take  
charge of the nation.  
They want to administer  
public affairs.And they promise wild-  
ly, eagerly, what they  
will do in return—if only  
they are granted control.From Maine to Califor-  
nia, their words fill the  
air.And have you, the  
workers and taxpayers,  
whose affairs these gen-  
tlemen would control,  
stopped to analyze their  
promises and promises?

You should.

To the politicians  
themselves these promises  
and promises are of no  
special importance. They  
have nothing to lose.  
They have everything to  
gain. Even if they lose,  
they win; for the contest  
will keep them in the  
limelight.But for you, the workers and taxpayers, this contest is serious  
business, and you should weigh the consequences with a serious  
mind. Don't take mere words. Seek facts.Out of this whirlwind of language which the "spellbinders" send  
beating about your ears, what is it that stands out, first and all  
the time?

"We want a change in Washington."

A change for what? To what?

The present administration, after nearly four years' hard work,  
has finally succeeded in restoring the country's business to a pros-  
perous basis.The mills are running full time. Mines are operating all their  
shifts. Factories are working to capacity. Commerce is thriving.  
The country is free of labor troubles and financial troubles.The working man is steadily gaining better wages. The farmer  
is growing steadily more prosperous. The market for farm prod-  
ucts has never been so broad and generous.The railroads report the heaviest freight and passenger traffic  
in their existence. Shipping is everywhere active. Public works  
on a great scale are everywhere under way. Trade is moving  
smoothly, in ever-increasing volume. The savings banks are over-  
flowing with money.The United States is on the threshold of the greatest boom in  
its history. Within six months, under present conditions, we will  
dwarf the great period that followed the Spanish War.And our prosperity will be here to stay, for we are on sounder  
ground than we were in '98.The trust problem has been settled—and settled right. "Big  
Business" has been put in its proper place, and this without hal-  
ting industry or disorganizing affairs. The currency question is  
understood as it never has been, and will be solved along sound  
lines as soon as the heat of partisan political controversy dies down.  
The tariff is gradually being placed on a business basis, and soon  
will be out of politics, as it should.Everything is shaping to give the American people a long, un-  
broken, unparalleled period of peace and plenty.And at this time of all others, along come these political gentle-  
men shouting for a change.Do you want to change? Do you want to check prosperity just  
as you are about to pluck its choicest fruits?Would you, the workers who must pay, commit the mad folly  
of taking your government out of tried and proven hands and  
turning it over to the self-seekers who are clamoring for its control?When President Taft took over the government the country was  
prostrate. Industry was paralyzed. Business was chaotic, uncer-  
tain, suspicious. Millions were out of employment. Investors,  
wherever possible, had withdrawn their capital. Enterprise was  
dead.All this was the result of the panic of 1897, the "talking panic."  
The "Rich Man's" Panic, it was called. But do you remember  
any poor man who was not hurt?It took the Taft administration over three years to repair the  
damage of this panic. It required infinite patience, skillful man-  
agement at home and abroad, unflinching enterprise, good judgment  
and vast prudence to bring the country out of that black pit.And now that the pit is covered, and the country is basking  
once more in the level sunshine of prosperity, do you want to take  
a chance on being thrown back? Do you want to take a chance  
on being talked into another and a needless panic?The question is not to be settled by talk, no matter how smart.  
The huzzas of the hustings may make